

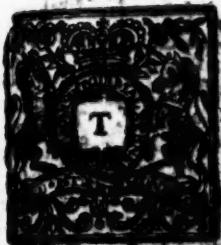
# The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20. 1739.

No 1166.

An APPEAL to the City of LONDON on the present Situation of Affairs, the Terms of the Convention, and the Conduct of the Malecontents.

Countrymen,



HE present Situation of Publick Affairs, and the Prospect we have before us, are in themselves so new and so affecting, that they may well justify any private Man, whose Education and Course of Life have given him a reasonable Pretence to Judge of such Matters to offer his Sentiments to the Publick. But as Political Discourses are seldom well received, unless countenanced by, or addressed to Persons of considerable Distinction, I thought that, on this Occasion, I could not do better than to place at the Head of these Observations, the Citizens of London; and this for many Reasons.

First, Gentlemen, you are the Inhabitants of the chief City in this Kingdom, and in consequence thereof of the first City in his Majesty's Dominions, which hath always given your Behaviour the Stamp of Authority, and made it become as it were a Precedent to the rest of the Cities and great Towns in the three Kingdoms. Secondly, the Matters of which I am to speak concern you very nearly; the Peace, the Welfare, the Trade of this Nation in general, cannot either be discouraged or taken Care of, without having particular Regard to the Peace, Welfare, and Trade of the City of London. Thirdly, the Situation we are now in, and the Prospect now before us, is generally agreed to have been the Fruits of your Labour; your Conduct is supposed to be the Original, after which others have copied; and therefore it is reasonable to believe, that an Eye will still be had to your Manner of Acting; and that in short you will be for the future what you have been already, the great Example; and what sort of Example you ought to be is the Point I humbly presume to consider.

You will perhaps say, that such an Address as this, from a private Person, is arrogant and assuming; that in offering his Opinion, when he is not consulted, he is guilty of a Breach of Good-Manners; and that in committing his Thoughts to the Press, and thereby communicating them to the World, without your Consent or Privily, he is guilty of Insolence. But Gentlemen, the Author of these Observations is so far from seeking to offend you, and so unwilling to be suspected of such a Design, that he will not proceed a Step farther, till he has remov'd all these Objections, till he hath proved what he is doing to be just, from Principles of Reason, and to be right, and by your own Example. In the first Place, he observes, that it is a Point uncontroversed, that among a free People every Man is at Liberty to deliver his Thoughts on publick Affairs, that is upon the Affairs of the People, while he keeps within due Bounds. On this Principle the Author thinks himself at Liberty to discover his Sentiments, and to discover them to you, even tho' they are to unfashionable as to have nothing in them disagreeable to the Government, or severe upon the Administration. Secondly, he conceives there cannot be a greater Distance between him and you, than there is between every one of you and the Legislature; wherefore since you make no Scruple of directing them, he thinks he may have Leave, nor to direct, but to advise you, with somewhat of that Freedom which yourselves have exercised upon the same Subjects. These things premised, (for, as he is no Malecontent, he had no Right to slight Decency) he proceeds to more important Business, and to the immediate View of those Points which he offers to your Consideration.

Our own Reason and Experience, as well as our Ancestors, taught us, all very lately, to value Quiet at Home, and Peace Abroad, as the greatest and most valuable of Blessings. As to Quiet at Home, it was look'd upon to be the Subject's Duty to study to promote it; and as to Peace Abroad, it was held the Prerogative of the Crown to make, and its Wisdom to preserve it. But, to the Amazement of all sober Men, it hath for some time been fashionable to

disturb the publick Quiet, to represent a State of Repose as a Thing unbearable, and to enure the People to a Succession of Seditions, by calling them the Effects of a Spirit of Liberty. As to Peace Abroad, the very Enjoyment of it has been represented as a Grievance. When the Emperor ran himself into an unjust War, (for that it was unjust, himself acknowledged, by owning King Stanislaus) it was said to reflect Dishonour on the Nation, that we took no Part therein. Since that, we have been call'd upon to check the Designs of the French King, and even to invade his Dominions, under a preposterous Notion of yielding Liberty to France. We have seen Proposals for conquering Principalities from the Turks; and, in one Word, every Man in the Kingdom hath been appealed to on the Subject of Peace and War, tho' according to our Constitution, that Constitution by which we hold our Liberties and Properties, the Right of making Peace or War is solely in his Majesty.

You will observe that, in what I say relating to Peace, I do not mention Spain, because I shall consider our Differences with that Crown hereafter. But what I insist on here is, that a Spirit opposite to the Spirit of Peace, a Spirit which I am forced to define negatively, because I can find no proper Name for it, hath prevailed in other Cases, and consequently afforded just Reason to doubt, that that Earnestness, with which some have call'd for a War with Spain, flows in part from the same Spirit. Now to set about the shewing the Unreasonableness of this, would be to desire your proper Attention to what I am now going to say. And first, as a sober and civiliz'd Nation, why should we be weary of living upon good Terms with our Neighbours? Why snatch at any Opportunity of breaking with them, and cutting their Throats? Or wherefore burn with an Itch of injuring those who have shewn no Inclination to injure us? Secondly, as Christians, how does it become us to pique ourselves upon acting directly counter to the Principles of our Religion? I know very well that this is laugh'd at, but can it be laugh'd at by any but such as design to pull down our Establishment in Church, and then who knows how long the State shall stand after it? As Things are at present, we ought to act like Christians, because our Neighbours take us to be Christians. To preserve the Character of Men of Honour, before we proclaim ourselves Infidels by our Conduct, we ought to establish Infidelity by Law, or at least we ought to make void our present Religion, and send our Faith to be new-moulded by the Author of the *Persian Letters*; he having already shewn some Proficiency in that Way. But till this is done, it is monstrous in the Craftsman to banter the Ministry every Week on their acting like Christians, which has been for some Time his Practice. No-body pretends to lay Restraints upon him, why then should he lay Restraints upon other People? He and his Patrons may go what Road they please; but 'twill be hard to impeach a Minister for not leading the Nation to the Devil, which is the plain Meaning of first calling their Measures Christian Measures, and then turning them into Ridicule. *Epistatus*, *Grotius*, and *Puffendorf* were Politicians, as well as *Cato*, *Dionysius*, and yet they thought acting on Christian Principles not only allowable, but laudable. *Machiavel*, it seems, is the Master of the Moderns; and they are resolv'd to understand all he says in the worst Light. But supposing this to be the Case, we ought to act at least on political Principles; and even these forbid us to breathe a general Spirit of Bloodshed and Destruction. Foreign Conquests were never thought the Interest of Great Britain; our present Condition does not qualify us for Knight-Errant Exploits; neither is there any Reason to hope, that, if we should make War at random, the rest of Europe would look on tamely, and let us fight ourselves into Good-humour again. I do not say this ludicrously, or with a View to turn the Laugh upon any Set of People; I speak it seriously, and from my Heart. The common People have been taught to think a War eligible, and eligible as a War, no matter with whom, or about what. It has been represented as a Grievance, that our Troops should have nothing to do; and I verily believe there have been some amongst us mad enough to

wish, that, since they were to fight with no-body else, they were to fight with each other. But surely, Gentlemen, this is a wicked and dangerous Spirit; it is such a one as cost some time to raise, and will cost God knows how long to quell. How much it was for your Interest to countenance such a Spirit, or how much it concerns you to discountenance it at present, let your own Consciences tell you; let the Records of the last Century inform you, and a Prospect of what hereafter may come to pass persuade you. I rather refer myself to these, than pretend to direct you, amongst others, for this good Reason, because I know you are prone to follow none but your own Opinions.

There are Two Points with respect to our Quarrel with Spain, on which those who differ with the Ministry have declaimed most powerfully, and have drawn you to go along with them in Declaiming. These are, The Honour and the Interest of the Nation. But with respect to the Honour of the Nation, Gentlemen, surely it is no less in Danger from a precipitate War, than from a precarious Peace. You cannot be ignorant, that heretofore the Spaniards pretended that their Captures were legal, that you had no Title to Restitution, and that, in endeavouring to procure it by Force, You, and not They, were guilty of an Infraction of Treaties. So long ago as when Lord Archibald Hamilton was Governor of Jamaica, Depredations were committed; but Spain, instead of confining them to be Depredations, asserted positively, that they were just Conquests; and so they did long after. But by the late Convention at the *Parado*, which you have censured so severely, the Spaniards themselves acknowledge their Proceedings to be unjust, by stipulating a Satisfaction; and therefore, if a War should become necessary; we may be certain, that it will be just and honourable, even in the Sight of the Spaniards themselves.

Of how great Importance this is, you may be led to apprehend, from the Conduct of some Noble Lords of the Ministry, when the Lord Torrington destroyed the Spanish Fleet at Messina, and who are of the Minority still. They were then of Opinion, that our making War with Spain, while we had an Ambassador and even a Secretary of State resident in that Kingdom, had not that Appearance of Justice which could be wished. 'Tis reasonable to believe, that some People, who affect to be thought great Politicians, had not this in their Heads, when they very lately cry'd up that Action to the Skies, and reflected on the present Ministry, for not making it a Precedent. As Things stand now, All the Friends and Enemies say, will alike avail the Administration, if a War should be made; since their Friends aver, that they did not make it without Cause, and their Enemies will have it, that they had Cause enough before they made it. If therefore you are truly concerned so much for the Honour of the Nation, it must give you great Satisfaction to see it so effectually secured, secured beyond the Reach of Faction. For the most venom'd Enemy of the present Ministry, should he arrive hereafter at the Summit of Power, could not possibly pretend to say, that any warm Measures, which may be taken, were taken hastily, to serve the Ends of Men in Place, or to gratify the Prejudice of private Persons, at the Expence of Publick Honour. Which, considering what was said at the Peace of Utrecht, of a War engaged in by the Advice, directed by the Councils, and supported by the Authority of Parliaments, will be no small Matter, and will not supply a few Spirits to those who are at the Helm, while the Nation is engaged in such a War.

Before I part with this Topic, it may not be amiss to remark, that there never were any Persons of Honour discontented with Publick Affairs, but they presently found, that their own Honour, and the Nation's Honour was hurt by the Measures then carrying on. In the Days of King William, those who thought the Revolution the most honourable Thing in the World in 1688, thought in 1690, the Alliances formed for the Support of it dishonourable, and the War which it induced burthensome to the Nation. A few Years after, these very People thought the Partition Treaty, which was made to avoid a War, still more dishonourable. But from the very Time the Nation had engaged in a War, which they themselves declared honourable, they began to doubt of its Honour,





and put an End to it by a Peace, which no body thought honourable but themselves. From that Time to this, they have thought nothing honourable which they had not the Honour to direct; nay they have protested on the Morrow against what they directed the Day before, have acquiesced under it the Day after, and by-and-by have protested again. But the Opposers of Power are all honourable Men, tho' they oppose it only to obtain it, and knowingly and pre-meditately declaim against those Measures, which, if they were in the same Circumstances with those against whom they declaim, themselves would practise.

As to the Interest of the Nation, you very rightly place it in a flourishing Trade; and you very rightly say, That if Trade be not protected, it cannot flourish. But Trade is a universal Thing; we trade to all Quarters of the World, and a War would interrupt our Trade to all Quarters of the World; so that, tho' it might be consistent with the Honour of the Nation to revenge the Injuries done to its Trade in one Quarter, yet it is plainly repugnant to its Interest, unless it be unavoidable. This certainly was the Foundation of the Measures which the Ministry pursued with respect to Spain; and these Measures have been approved and supported by the Authority of the last and present Sessions of Parliament. To Men of cool Heads and impartial Judgments, this will appear of great Weight; and to hot, passionate, and wrong-headed People, nothing that is truly solid can appear to have Weight; because, being entirely governed by their Imaginations, they are incapable of Conviction from such Proofs as depend upon Judgment. Yet even such People ought to be byassed by Matters of Fact. We have been told by that great Oracle *Cæsar D'Anvers*, that Facts cannot lie; let us then examine, how far the Interest of the Nation hath been furthered by the late Convention, from the Lights afforded us by Matters of Fact?

First then, it is evident, that by stipulating a Restitution, the Spaniards have confessed, that many of their Seizures have been illegal; which is a Point of mighty Consequence, even supposing that we should still be involved in a War, because, as there must be a Peace made some time or other, this prevents Two Things: First, Their scrupling to restore whatever is thought reasonable to be demanded of them; the Justice of that Demand being founded in their own Confession; and Secondly, Their pretending a Right to make for the future any Seizures of such a Nature as those are, which, by this Convention, they have acknowledged to be illegal. I might point out other Advantages deducible from the subsequent Clauses; but I am at present on the Defensive, and in that Light it is sufficient, that I have shewn this Treaty hath given us new Advantages, and hath deprived us of none which we had before. I call them New Advantages, and not New Rights, because we had always a Right to Restitution and Security; but the Advantage accruing from the Acknowledgment of these Rights by the Spaniards, is, what we had not before; and therefore, till I am better informed, I cannot think the Interest of the Nation hath suffered by this Convention, any more than I thought its Honour affected by our not going precipitately into a War.

You see, Gentlemen, what I had to lay before you; and I hope you will see, that your future Happiness will depend entirely upon yourselves. If you suffer yourselves to be led, or rather to be driven, by an eager and aspiring Faction, you may hinder an honourable Peace from being made, and you may push your Country into a disadvantageous War. But, if you act with Prudence and Integrity, if you consider your own Interest and the Interest of your Fellow-Subjects, if you will be content to let those serve you who have always been ambitious of serving you, Things will go in a proper Channel; and, if we conclude a Peace, it will be on advantageous Terms; or, if we make a War, it will be on just and honourable Motives. To these free and sincere Thoughts, allow me to add my warm, hearty Wishes, that you may open your Eyes before it is too late, and do nothing in a Flow of Passion, which you may have Occasion to repent on the Return of Reason.

R. FREEMAN.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

*Elfenor*, March 14. N. S. On the 12th came in the Ship commanded by William Numan, from Lisbon for Copenhagen: On the 14th that by Benjamin Chappel, from Newcastle for Koningsburgh.

The said Masters are sailed with the Wind at N. W. which continued till this Day. The Wind is now at S. W. with moderate Weather.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Leith*, March 10. Sailed the Southampton, James Cassils, for Holland with Recruits; the Christian, Alex. Crowford, for London; the Margaret and Jean, John Pollock, for Bilbao. Arriv'd the John and Margaret, Geo. Steil, from London. About 500 l. worth of Dutch Goods have been seiz'd and brought into the Custom-house.

*Bristol*, March 17. Came in since our last, the Mermaid, Lavens, and the Pompey, Lane, both from Jamaica. Arriv'd at Jamaica, the Ruby Galley, Butler, from Bristol; the Cothams Lodge, Warson, from Africa; and the Industry, Heymans, from Bristol and Corke.

*Falmouth*, March 15. Since my last arriv'd the Falmouth, Vigors, for the Mediterranean; and the Antigua Merchant, Agnew, from London, for Dublin. Remains, the Expedition Packet, for Lisbon. Wind N. Plymouth, March 16. Came in the Pentyre, Hellier, of and for Plymouth, from Amsterdam; the St. Anthony, Obrian, of Cork, from Danzick, for Bilbao; the Mary Ann, Shobrick, from London, for Carolina, who, coming down the Channel last Sunday Se'night, sprung her Main-mast, and is refusing, and intends to sail To-morrow; the Happy Grove, Ware, from London, for Cork; and the Success, Halloway, from Oporto, for this Place.

*Dartmouth*, March 16. This Day passed by the Eagle, Teage, of this Place, from Gallipoly, for Hamburg. Sailed, the Hopewell, of Poole, Wise, for Newfoundland. Wind N. N. W.

*Poole*, March 17. Since my last, sail'd the William, Linthorn; the Charming Molly, Rittier; the Leticia, Frowd, for Newfoundland; and the Westons Adventure, Weston, for London. Came in the Morning-star, Olive, from London. Wind N. N. E.

*Corke*, March 17. On the 12th sail'd the Mary, Halloway, from Alicant, for Ostend; the Richard and Althara, Bullon, from Newcastle, for Lisbon. On the 14th came in the Danzick Merchant, West; and the Hope, White, from Carolina, for this Place, in 5 Weeks. Sail'd, his Majesty's Sloop, the Swift, for Portsmouth; the Hopewell, White, from Havre, for Cork; and the Elizabeth, Smythers, from Southampton, for Guernsey. On the 15th sail'd the Two Brothers, Corke, from Cowes, for Cherburgh. On the 16th sail'd, the Jane, Pitton, from Cowes, for Guernsey. Wind N.

*Deal*, March 18. Wind W. by N. Came down this Forenoon the Hannah, Story, for Carolina. All the Letters for Carolina are put on board Capt. Story.

*Gravesend*, March 18. Passed by the John and Betty, Strahan, from Ostend.

*Gravesend*, March 19. Passed by the West, Gibby; the Liberty, Halfknight, from Dunkirk; and the King of Portugal, Hughs, from Lisbon.

Arriv'd at several Ports.

The Dragon, Near, from Philadelphia, at Jamaica. The Genoa, Lux, from London, at Virginia. And the Mary, late Coc, from Carolina and Ireland, at Dover.

#### LONDON.

On Friday last, Ten Persons were tried at Sarum, for a Riot and Misdemeanor, in attacking the House, and destroying the Goods of Henry Coulthurst of Melksham, Clothier; Nine of whom were convicted, and fined Forty Shillings each, to be imprisoned Twelve Months, and to find Security for their good Behaviour for 3 Years afterwards. The three Persons who were capitally convicted the Day before, for beginning to pull down the Dwelling-houses of the said Mr. Coulthurst and others, received Sentence of Death. Bills of Indictment were found against Two other Persons, for Felony; and against Nine, for the said Riot, who are fled.

Thursday last Mr. Bowater of Coventry, a young Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, was married at St. Peter's Church in Derby to Miss Molly Bailly, one of the Daughters of the late Thomas Bailly, Esq. who was formerly a Member of Parliament for Derby.

Last Week died at Yarmouth Richard Fetter, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that Corporation, and also for the County of Norfolk. We hear that a Proclamation will speedily be issued out for summoning the Peers of Scotland to meet at Holyrood House at Edinburgh, for electing a new Peer to represent that Kingdom in Parliament, as one of the 16 Peers, in the Room of the Earl of Selkirk, deceased.

The Corpse of the late Earl of Selkirk is to be carried out of Town on Thursday next, in order to be interr'd at Hamilton Castle in Scotland, amongst the Ancestors of that noble Family.

On Saturday last, one John Wicham, Servant to Mr. Thomas Mitchell, being at Work at a House on Stanford-hill, which is used for calving Bullocks

Blood for making Blue Colour for the Use of Painters, the Violence of the Wind blew down the Chimney, which broke through the Roof, and killed him on the Spot; and Yesterday, the Coroner's Inquest sat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict Accidental Death.

Yesterday, a Race was run from Highgate to the Green Man at Barnet, and back again, being Twelve Miles, between the noted Plummer and the Irish Footman, for 100 Guineas; and the same was won by the latter, who perform'd it in 75 Minutes.

We hear, that the Right Honourable the Earl of Berkeley is appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to the King. And,

That Colonel John Pitt is appointed Governor of South Carolina.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening }  
at London Bridge. } 06 24 } 06 55 }

Bank Stock 144. India 169 1-half to 1-4th. South Sea 100, 100 1-half. Old Annuity 112 7-8ths to 113. New ditto 116 1-half. Three per Cent. 105. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-8ths Five per Cent. ditto 92. Royal Assurance 104. London Assurance 13. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61 10s. to 11s. Premium. South Sea ditto 41 2s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21 7s. 6d. Premium. Sale Tallies 9-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 3 l. 5s. Welsh ditto 19s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 99 7-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 124.

In the Press, and very soon will be published, BY THE

Society for the Encouragement of Learning,

A Translation in English of the *Histoire du Ciel, or History of the Heavens*: By the Abbé PAGES, Author of the *Spectacle de la Nature*.

N. B. This Work is translated by Monsieur de Fropal, and now printing by the Society, at the Desire of the Authors, and will be sold by A. MILLAR, J. NEWMAN, and J. GALT, Booksellers to the Society.

To be Sold by Auction,

On Friday the 23d of this Instant, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Marine Coffee-house in Bishop Lane,

A Parcel of Riga Pater-noster and Cut Marienburg Flax, now lying in No. 14 at Bury-street, and in No. 9 at Browne's Key near the Hermitage. Where the said Goods are to be seen every Day before the Day of Sale.

Henry Bradford, Legal Broker.

This Day is publish'd,

THE SECOND VOLUME, OF

THE Moral Philosopher. Being a further Vindication of Moral Truth and Reason, Occasioned by two Books lately published:

One intitled,

The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testaments asserted. With a particular Vindication of Moses and the Prophets, Our Saviour Jesus Christ, and his Apostles, against the Unjust Assertions, and False Reasonings of a Book intitled, THE MORAL PHILOSOPHER. By the Rev. Mr. LEIGH.

The other intitled,

EUSEBIUS: Or, The True Christian's Defence, &c. By the Rev. Mr. CHAPMAN.

By PHILALETES.

Printed: And sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster: Of whom may be had the First Volume just re-printed.

#### Angelick Snuff.

THE most Noble Composition in the World, instantly removing all Manner of Disorders of the Head and Brain, easing the most excruciating Pains at a Moment, taking away all Swelling or Giddiness, proceeding from Vapours, or any other Cause; also Drowsiness, Sleepiness, and all other Lethargick Effects; perfectly curing Deafness to Admiration, and all Humours or Sores in the Eyes, wonderfully strengthening them when weak. It certainly cures Catarrhs or Disfluxions of Rheum, and remedies the most grievous Tooth-ach in an Instant; is excellently beneficial in Apopleckick Fits, and Falling-Sickness, and assuredly prevents those Distempers, corroborates the Brain, comforts the Nerves, and revives the Spirits.

Its admirable Efficacy in all the above-mentioned Cases, has been experienced above a thousand Times, and very justly entitles it to be esteem'd the most beneficial Snuff in the World, being good for all Sorts of Persons: And as most of the above-said Disorders are sudden, and the Remedy by this noble Angelick Snuff as speedy, no Family ought to be without it, nor ever will when they have once used it. Price One Shilling a Paper, with Directions, and to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-street, behind the Royal-Exchange.